LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. COLORED MEN BY PROFESSION.

A REPLY TO JAMES REDPATH BY A COLORED PRO-FESSOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Mr. Redpath's views on any phase of the negro question are usually worthy of serious attention, because he has been long identified with every movement designed to liberate, enfranchise and elevate our race. Few men have studied the race more intunately or enjoyed better facilities for deriving correct notions of us than be. From 1874 he has defended the Southern Republicans, black and white, from odium, and has rendered such signal service in portraying the animus and methods of the outlaws who now hold by fraud and violence six States, that we negroes can never sufficiently thank him. And yet, because Mr. Redpath's views are usually so accurate and pertinent, I desire to reply to a portion of his letter on "Professional Colored Men," contained in your issue of May 10. He is correct as to the motives and the spontaneity of the exodus movement and its value as an indication of negro manhood; but he is not only irrelevant, but illogical and unwarranted in his assumption and assertion that " a new class " of " professional colored men " are either as a class trying " to guide " this movement, or endeavoring to " obtain recognition as its rightful representatives." If it were true, there can be no sound reason urged, I imagine, why such men should not be deeply interested in a movement which concerns them in common with the unprofessional men of the race. Perhaps the terms "new class" and "professional colored " might be considered somewhat confused and dubious did not Mr. Redpath kindly illustrate them further on in his letter.

Nothing could be more unfair, more mischievous or less generous than his ipse dixits about "accidents of race" and "mixed bloods having little sympathy in common with the blacks." It is a gratuitous thrust and an exceedingly unworthy fling at a class of colored citizens to say that "they should not be entrusted with money to aid the refugees." The record of the " mixed-bloods" in handling funds and disbursing charity will compare very favorably with the record of some "professional white philanthropists," were we so short-sighted or al as to condemn a race or class because of ults or weaknesses of individuals of the class. the faults or weaknesses of individuals of the class. Equally absurd and untrue is it, even though attered by Mr. Redpath, that the interest of the nixed bloods is "hostile to the best interests of the blacks and the Nation." His reading of daytian history and that of the West India Islands should have prevented such a slip of the pen, not to mention the numerous instances in this country which abundantly dispreve it. No anti-slavery pressure no political movement nor plan designed ency, honesty and unflagging devotion to the ome "professional philanthropists" and self-ap-iented "friends of the blacks." Mr. Redpath well nows how the mixed-bloods have stood by him om Kansas to Mississippi in acvocacy of every st measure, at risk of life and reputation and otions rarely go alone, and our friend illus-

ates the rule by asserting with equal recklessuess above, that "the policy of the colored men by ofession is seen in their advocacy of a colored tte." Except in the single instance of a few lored men in South Carolina, naturally dishearted and disgusted at their situation there, no prominent colored men, and certainly not any class of "colored men by profession," have advocated such measure. This is a cure man of straw, which Mr. Redpath may knock down in rhetorical fashion so often as he pleases, provided he does not make us responsible for him. After conversation with leading colored men of all lues on the migration movement, I fail to recall an instance where a separate State has been advocated or desired. Mr. Frederick Douglass used to complain that the Abolitionists were restive at his independence of thought on some questions. We colored men by fact, and some of us "colored by profession," have found occasion to appreciate Mr. Douglass's position, since war and reconstruction have given us new opportunities and imposed upon us broader duties. Many negro-philanthropists "by profession" and negro-lovers "by political conversion," have grown exceedingly wreth because certain mixed bloods would have opinions of their own, and felt an inherent capability to manage their own affairs. Nor have "professional philanthropists" and political lovers of the negro hesitated either as to means or methods by which the seeds of dissension and alienation might be sowed among our race, particularly when colored leaders stood between them and plunder, or refused to be used as tools. Their opposition was logical, however, for the history of race contact shows that those fellows who combine opposition was logical, however, for the history of

under wrong or contumely, and masses, quick to detect deceit or quackery.

It is deeply to be regretted as it is most difficult of explanation, how a writer of Mr. Redpath's ability, or a lover of freedom of such tried devotion as he, should lend the potent influence of his pen and he, should lend the potent influence of his pen and illustrations of the propagation of an unreasonable and illustration. ame to the propagation of an unreasonable and sounded prejudice against a portion of the color see, which, judged by any standard of morals, int race, which, judged by any standard of morals, intellect or thrift, will bear comparison well with either white or black. Were Mr. Redpath kindly disposed he would dispense his own panacca, and seek "to dissolve" is "into the inseparable oneness (whatever that may mean) of an American nationality."

As a matter of fact, I know of only two cases in the entire country where colored men—professionally colored—have charge of funds to aid the refugers. Nearly all the treasurers appointed are white men. I have noticed, too, in this connection, as in other instances, which would be familiar to Mr. Redpath were I to recall them, that the delicate and arduous duity of taking care of the funds to assist the blacks has been prayerfully though refuentity assumed by the superior race, in order, perhaps, to deliver us from temptation.

May 20, 1879.

UN SANG-MELE.

NEW-YORK GROWING WISER AND BETTER. A VAST IMPROVEMENT WITHIN TWENTY YEARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: There is perhaps no word of broader meaning than charity. With some it simply alms-giving, and this, if one has the money to give, is the easiest if not the wisest form of charity, while it probably does least good, either to "him who gives or him who takes."

There is prenty of this in what we call "the Old World," where begging becomes simply a profession and men and women assume a right to live upon alms, as their fathers have done before them. We have also imported this evil into our own country to a far greater extent than is wise. If beside the law against beggars there were a law forbidding any to give to them, the same would be wise; and the selling of many small articles is but another form of begging, and one which we shall be compelled some day to discourage in self-defense. They say that skin diseases are communicated in this way, and who knows in buying any of these things in what atmosphere of contagion they may have been during

The times have mended somewhat. Instead of selfish lives and consciences quieted by mere giving of alms, a great many persons have been led to give more or less of their lives to the work of charity, helping the poor to help themselves. And the aggregate of time that is spent in this way is something wonderful, and the amount of good beyond computation. Work has been furnished to some, taking away their excuse for begging; children have been sent to the country and to the est, giving them some prospect of growing up with better surroundings, and relieving the cities of so much

raw material out of which criminals are made. Some years ago what were called industrial schools were started for the poorer children who could not er would not go to the public schools. (We should have

would not go to the poofer candren who could have would not go to the public schools. (We should have said that free schools were meant for those who could not alloyd to pay juntion, but it seems not. Those who fail them up are so well dressed that the poorer ones are turned away. This is no conjecture, it is lact, stated by a superintendent of schools—and Mr. K. ddle.)

One of the first results of the establishment of indostrial schools in the worst quarters was to diminish the smount of pillering and perty intering at the greers' and other shops. The police could count upon the difference, and the children were not only kept out of the streets, but were taught better, and began to learn the distinction between right and wrong. These schools still continue their work, though the noverty is over and less is said about them. One branch, for which we have been pleasing, without effect, in the poble schools is taught in them, and that is sewing, with marked good effect, as also in some schools the simpler rules of nous-work. It is impossible to give in detail even the names of all these "good works." We have to do with results. There have been at least twenty years of this form of effort on quite a trge scale, beside the various Sunday-schools and mission schools, which have brought children also under moral and relations influences.

Now here is a fact: An individual of some years' ex-

ignous influences.

Now here is a fact: An individual of some years' ex Now here is a fact: An individual of some years' experience in the carry days, and who was quite familiar with the city and some of the worst localities, comes base after a long absence, and, not having watched the gradual process, this friend finds a marked and decided improvement in the whole aspect of things. The localities are cleaner. (When the city is cleaned it will be better still, though how to clean streets in which thouse had so wagons and carts are stabled every night is the problem. Is it that they all carry voice I for in no other twilized city would that thing be allowed.) Please exture the digression! The people are cleaner and better transed, the children more tidy, more healthful looking

and better cared for, also. A generation of mothers has grown up who have been taught some first principles, who know how to sew, and have gained some ideas of neatness and order in their early teaching. And this is strikingly manifest to one who was once familiar with the old localities, and who now again sees them after so

the old localities, and who how manners many years.

So much by way of encouragement. Attention is now turned also to cooking, upon which the well-being of the whole generation turns. In time we may learn this, and when we shall see sewing taught in the day schools, and some more practical things, upon which life and health depend, then we may hope for brighter days still—when, perhaps, men will have better homes and will be more easily kept in order, and be less dissatisfied with life.

Note-York, May 21, 1879.

HOPE.

THE ODELL ICE-POND CASE PROFESSOR HENRY DRAPER CALLS ATTENTION TO

AN "ATROCIOUS PIECE OF SPECIAL LEGISLA-TION" RUSHED THROUGH TO AID THE PLAIN-To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: You are aware that there is a case pending before Judge Dykman, in Westchester County, in relation to the abatement of an ice-pond. The case is entitled Stone vs. Odell. THE TRIBUNE and other daily journals have printed abstracts of the testimony. The defendants have been and are still desirous of trying the case before a jury, and, indeed, they are entitled to a jury trial according to section 968 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and they have appealed to the Supreme Court to give them their rights. The plaintiff is attempting to prevent the trial of the case by a jury, because, as he alleges in his affidavit, "he should not be exposed to the hazard and uncertainty of jury trials." In other words, he knows that if his case is tried be fore a jury he will certainly lose it, because both the facts and the law are against him. In order to succeed in denying to the defendants their un-questionable right to a jury trial, the plaintiff, through Senator Robertson, who is the partner of his counsel, Odle Close, has, without the knowl-edge of the defendants, rushed a bill through the Legislature during the last days of the session, which, though apparantly unaccent, in purpose, vi-Legislature during the last days of the session, which, though apparently innocent in purpose, virtually repeals so much of Section 968 of the Code as is necessary to carry out his intent. This is an atrocious piece of special legislation, and I have presented the facts to Governor Robinson, who will, I have no doubt, veto the bill, which passes under the designation of Secate Bill No. 313.

New-York, May 23, 1879. HENRY DRAPER.

ONE DECORATION DAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: It is certainly the wish of all honest and peace-loving people in this country that all feelings of political enmity connected with the war be entirely wiped out. In ac cordance with this wish, I beg leave to make a proposition, which I am sure might be easily spread over the country and be favorably received if the newspapers would but give it notice; and that is, that Decoration Day be observed all over this land in a general way. Do not let us have different days on which to pay homage to the memory of those who fell honorably, combating for the cause which they believed to be just. They are nes be made those of contention ? France has he the sod which covers the bosoms of our fallen braves; and, in places where both the bine and the gray sleep in their survivors desire to perform certain ceremonies, I am sure that, taking a little pains to arrange in regard am sure that, taking a little pains to break the time, both could earry out their respective programmes, and I doubt not each would receive assistance from the other. Then, also, if it become a settled fact, those who lost no relatives or dear personal friends in the strife may go to their own private spot in God's acre; and thus, in time all outward observance of a sectional or political character may be done away. Surely tional or political character may be done away. Surely in our busy American life we can stop and give one day in each of the few fleeting years of our solournment here to the remembrance of those who have tolled and struggled before us, and to the recollection of their virtues. And, as by the 30th of May flowers are blooming all over our wide land, I am sure that if It should be determined to observe that day generally it would be for the best. Washington, D. C., May 8, 1879.

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE WITHDRAWN,

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In your issue of this morning there appeared a report that I had been arrested for robbing William H. Weiling, of Centre-st., for whom I have been bookkeeper and salesman for nearly fifteen years. The charge has since been withdrawn, and I desire to make public all the facts of the case. In Mr. Weiling's absence I sold a bill of goods for \$3, and received the money. As a stranger, a lady, was sitting close to the money drawer at the moment, rather than ask her to move, I put the money in my waistcoat pocket, and went about other business. Then Mr. Welling came in while I was thus engaged, and asked if any one had been in. Supposing that he meant, as usual, some one to see him personally, I said "No." He then caused my arrest. This morning at Court these facts appeared, and the further fact that Mr. Welling is still owing me a large amount of salary already earned. I have served Mr. Welling or his firm faithfully ever since I have been with the house, getting to the office daily a few minutes after 7 a. m. and leaving at 5:30 p. m., and I have only had one week's vacation each Sammer. I have never taken anything from Mr. Walling wroaffills. and one week's vacation each Summer. I have never aken anything from Mr. Welling wrongfully, and did of admit so doing, as stated in some of the papers. Mr. not admit so doing, as stated in some of the papers.

Welling admitted to the Judge that during my vacatious he has had an expert examine my books of account, and that they have always been found correct. I am a man of regular and proper habits, as I can prove by all who know me socially, many of whom are gentlemen well warmer to the public. fregular and proper many of whom are gentlemen well known to the public.

As my good name has been compromised by the pub-ication of the charge, you will greatly oblige me by in-serting the foregoing. Yours very respectfully, New-York, May 22, 1879.

H. G. Maush.

RITUALISTIC PRACTICES.

to the Editor of The Tribune: SIR: Your well-understood love of accuracy dourages one, both disinterested and aware of the facts, to say that the "Evangelist Brethren" do not have the head, that is, the crown of it, nor all of them the beard, shaven; also, that the "Ritualists," at least those in Boston and Philadelphia, give at the Holy Communion not the bread alone (as in the Mass), but also the wine-in these, as in other respects, differing from, and so being unable to coalesce with Roman Catho

No more do "Ritualista" believe that there is any purgatory. With many, and among them some of the staunchest Protestants, they rather believe in "the staunchest Protestants, they rather believe in "the intermediate state" between death and the resurrection. In this state, however, the unregenerate stoner is in no case saved. The advancing perfection of those already redeemed is indeed acknowledged by them. Such Scriptures as Phil. 1. 6, are held to support this view. As God's purpose is deemed to be such, it is inferred that prayer for the fuffilment of this, as every pivine purpose, is entirely in piace. Though no Rimaist mysel, I have this information directly from these "fathers," and communicate it only as I would have justice done to all.

Boonton, N. J., May 22, 1879.

THE SEASIDE SANITARIUM. A CARD FROM ITS PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The managers of the Seaside Sanitarium are now actively engaged in making the necessary alterations and additions for the opening of the fourth season, June 2, 1879, on the basis of the inclosed neket; and if sufficient funds are secured, daily trains are to be run from Long Island City right to the spot, arrangements having been made with the Long Island Railroad so that 500 mothers and little children under five years can be taken in the early morning to spend the day on the delightful and invigorating beach. the day on the delightful and invigorating beach. There is double the capacity of former years for weekly timastes, with unlimited facinities for battum, there being as escan front and abundance of batthus-induces. Arrangements are being made to receive a few of the before class of poor people; the branch of the Santarium it is hoped will be self-sustainms. The management have done everything in their power with the limited means at their disposal, and it is hoped the public will minimal their former liberality in sustaining this work.

New-Fork, May 19, 1879. H. KING, President.

A HINT TO DEMOCRATS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: As one who has some years acted with the Democratic party, and who en nearly all questions of a political nature agrees with the party, and who hopes to vote its ticket, I wish to offer a word of caution. It is this: Unless the Democratic party and its representatives in Congress change their tune, particulurly on the monetary question, I shall be compelled to desert it. My desertion is that of only one, but unfor-ionately for the Democratic party, there are a good tunately for the Democratic party, there are a good many more of the same mind. All we ask is that Congress let the finances alone and come home. The demand of every interest is to be let alone. I care not what may have been our financial views in the past, the question has settled itself, and it let alone, prosperity will return. The party which creates disturbance will be forever buried in 1880, and I am only one of thursands who will help de it, even though it be my own party. Take warning. Let us alone.

8.1.

Salem, Mass., May 19. 1879.

OPERATIC PERFORMANCES INCLUDED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Permit me to correct your report of the Presbyterian General Assembly proceedings, by stating that the motion to amend Judge Drake's motion by adding "and operatic performances" was carried, and not laid on the table. Respectfully, B. Sarutoga, May 17, 1879.

[The statement referred to was in the Associated

COLORADO'S NEW WEALTH.

SILVER CLIFF AND ROSITA. MINES OF ASTONISHING RICHNESS-A REGION WHICH PROMISES TO SURPASS LEADVILLE.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ROSITA, CUSTER Co., Col., April 30 .- In a ormer letter from this point I described briefly the marvellous development of Leadville. It is now my purpose to describe a region still more wonderful in promise. At Silver Cliff and Rosita are mines that astonish the scientific and metallurgical world. There is not the sameness here that exists at the great sand carbonate camp. In chloride of silver (horn silver of miners) ores no other mining camp of earth ever equalled Silver Cliff in many particulars. It is greater in and number of buildings and ore production by 500 per cent than even was Leadville for the same time after it shipped its first ore—in June, 1877. The \$8,000 car-load of ore from the Racine Bay mine at Silver Cliff was loaded into wagons on Sunday, September 15, 1878. Three weeks later the returns were made known, and a rush began. I find an incorporated city, with mayor and trustees, between 4,500 and 5,000 busy people, sampling works of fitty tons daily capacity, which have been running day and night for three months; whole sale and retail stores, twenty saloons, the largest dance house in Colorado, two theatres, other reduction works started, and the richest-paying mines at the surface of which we have any history in mining. During these Winter months, in a new camp, \$500,000 worth of ore has been mined, sent off by wagon and rail, and milled. Six great stages come into Silver Cliff daily, loaded, crowded, with speculators and men of large and small means seeking investments. Rosita and Silver Ciff are six miles apart, yet wholly

tied together by mines. All the ground intervening, and for miles around each, is one vast, astonishingly rich precious metal field. Five stages, well loaded, arrive at Rosita daily; this, too, at a time of year when it is hardly expected. Never before in mining have such a vast number of mines shown "grass roots" (miners' parlance, meaning paying ore that commences at the exact surface of the ground) as have been opened during the last seven months in Custer County. Many of the ores sent to mill, and at a large profit, are entangled with grass roots and roots of shrubs and weeds At Leadville men have to dig from 50 to 225 feet at heavy expense before striking ore. Here you stumble over ores carrying both silver and gold while walking on the seeming prairies or on the hill-ides. The bulk of Silver Chiff and Rosita ores is free milling, consequently worked at little expense, and the silver and gold product is not only cheaply but quickly produced. Ore commencing at the surface increases in body and richness. with depth. There is abundance of timber throughout the country to be had for the cutting and hauling. Fresh meats are 5 to 121 cents per pound in Caster County, ham and bacon are 10 to 12 cents, hay is \$20 per ton. At Leadville it is selling at 6 cents per pound or \$120 per ton. Potatoes are 30 cents per busnel here and \$3 60 at Lead ville. Both Resita and Silver Cliff are twenty-eight miles from Cañon Clty, where terminates at present the Pueblo and Arkansas Valley Railroad. Pueblo is fortynine miles due east. Daily stages leave Pueblo for Rosita. The ride I found to be one of the most picturesque and fascinating in our whole country. Nine miles earing the same name. Mines appear immediately after coming out of this great caffon. Ex-Mayor Souther, of Pueblo, and Colonel Carter, of St. Louis, are working twenty men on their famed Silver Hill galena mine, one mile this side of the canon. Richard Irwin and his Philalelphia partners are working the White Horse gold lode two miles south of Silver Hill in the Gold Hill camp. Two miles still further south Saul Wixson and Edward Egglestone have the Eclipse mine which has forty-two inches of copper, gold and silver ore. Dible & Eggiestone's well known Bertha Baker copper mine is two miles southwest of Gold Hill in Junkins' Park. They have the Ohmer and Emma Ohmer galena reins, and Warner, Gillham & Egglestone own also the Fillimore lode in Junkins' Park. This is a red hematite ore, twenty inches of metal carrying \$22.75 in gold and 11 ounces in silver at a depth of eighteen feet. Nearer Rosita and crossing the stage route are the Scott-Sic Bruce and Tecumseh Horn silver claims. The Te-Bruce and Tecumseh Horn silver claims. The Tecumseh is bonded to Silver, Curtis & Anthony (brother of Susan B. Anthony), of Denver, for \$50,000. It is owned by H. E. Ansten, Bradbury & Reed. Still nearer Resita, and, in fact, inside of town limits, are the Virginia, Humboldt and Pocanontas mines. The ore of the Pocanontas took first media over all the ores on exhibition at the Centennial Exposition. Van Buren, Hoyt and others own the Lucille, also inside of town limits. This mine pays \$10 a day to every imay working ou it. It has two ore veins. One is gray copper, which mills 400 ounces to the ton, and one is galena, which mills as high as \$00 ounces of silver to the ton. Hoyt & Exglestone's Wart Lode, Hoyt & Co.'s Semator, the Sperry-Exglestone, Bine Danube, Geneis gaiema, which mills as high as 800 ounces of sliver to the ton. Hoy't & Egglestone's Wart Lode, Hoy't & Co.'s Senator, the Sperry-Egglestone, Blue Danube, Genevieve Ward, Tennessee, by Melin & Co.; May Faxon, Austin, Duble & Co.; Celeste Winans, Sliver Giance, Henry Hanna & Co.; Young America, Slaviek & Co.; Senator Extension, Schoolfield & Co.; Leviathan, Mattice & Co.; Alabama, Lowther & Carter; Victoria, Melvin & Co.; Stevens, Yorke & Co., are all inside of Rosita town

A COLORADO BONANZA. The Bassick Bonanza, now bonded to General Marshall & Davis for \$1.250,000, is two miles north of of ore known. Its fame is in every mining office of the continent. Its formation up to the 13th of March was a nondescript. No other mine has been known to yield the same ore up to the discovery of the Dericy Lode, on Iron Mountain, two miles west of Tyndail Mountain and two miles northwest of Rostta. Bassick's shaft is 220 feet deep. It began yielding 192-ounce ore at the very surface, and was about twelve feet in diameter. The ore then was rounded boulders of porphyritic trachyte, coated with a mere stain and some hornstone ass tion. Deeper the coating thickened and hardened, until at a depth of 120 feet, it was solid metal, yielding from \$600 to \$7,000 to the ton in gold and silver. The chimney enlarges as it goes down, until now at 220 feet it is about 60 feet in diameter. Charcoal in large pieces is found among these boulders. The formation is evidently one of attrition, that is, hot water force melted the ores, rounded the boulders or county rock, brought metal from some great depth up among these boulders in a semi-liquid state, and on cooling it formed this rich coating. This single shaft in twenty months has milled \$650,000 of first-class ores. There are 8,000 tons of second-class on the dumps worth on an average \$90 per ton. The mine has been partially idie for nine months, while huge rooms inside of the mountain were being excavated to make place for steam hoisting machinery. Experts say that by June 1, when these engines begin to hoist, this bo nanza will yield \$15,000 per day at an expense of \$600. Each ore-breaker keeps five to ten ore sorters at work.

THE DERBY LODE. This lode has an east and west trend covering the apex of Iron Mountain. The outward signs are huge red hematitic iron boulders. This float covered the slope on the south side of the mountain. March 13 Prospector Edward Eggiestone claimed the Derby, and that same day assigned interests in it to D. W. Samuel, an iron-ore of which assayed by sack fall \$8,784 in gold and silver. Mr. Eggiesone ind our tures shafts on the vein and a linnel near the east end of the claim. Three shifts of eight hours each were at once put on the tunnel, and two of muc hours each on the shafts. A large, true fissure vein was soon uncovered in three places. O. E. sperry, M. D., of Virginia, Colonel A. J. Dyer, of St. Louis, and Professor Henry F. Martin, of Allentowa, Peum, inventor of diamond drills, bought fractional interests in the Derby on the 1662 instant. Mr. Bassick says that this Derby is an extension of the vein upon which his chimney is, and that it apparently is worth many times what his mine is held at.

OTHER MINES.

OTHER MINES.

At Silver Chiff, in the chlorides, the famed rich mines are the Rucine Bay, Silver Cliff, Horn Silver, Chiar Silver, Belfast, Wet Mountain, Ruby Cliff, Beb Powell, Agate, all of which were claimed by John Edwards, Robert Powell and George Hafford, three industrious and deserving prospectors who, though very poor one year ago, are now benanza millionaires. The Plata Verde benanza on Round Mountain (an isolated butte one mile northeast of the town centre) is owned by William Robinson and Mathew Junkins. The King of the Valley was purchased of Samuel Davis, Scroggius & Co. by the Buckeye Mining Company in January, for \$145,000. The Hidden Treasure, Richmond and Clarence are rich claims. The Belle of Dayton, Belle of Beilefontaine, Big Gotham and Edward Everett were purchased from Mr. Egglestone by the Buffalo Mining Company in December and January. Each of these four entered from base to apex of Round Mountain, and are some of the nest located claims in the county. In the carbonate field, northwest of the cliff, the rich prospects are Rambier, Thames River, Grav Eagle, Conductor, Johnny Bull, Belle of Silver Cliff, Eclipse, Maid of the Mist, Alma, St. Matthew, Howard and Herman. In the uelt of earbouate of lead ores, southeast of and overlook ing the cliff, yet one and a half miles nearer Rosita, are ing the cliff, yet one and a half miles nearer Rosita, are the Mabel Gray, Bennett-May, Fanny Daveaport, Lorne-Lounse, Haif-Way Hoose, Golden Gate, Old Planter, Carbonate King, Carbonate Queen, Carbonate Frize, Kate Rogers, Effic Elisler, Lizzle Congdon, European Lode, Maria Austin, Geneva, Puttneyville, Mendota, Boys' Reunton, Josic Scollay, Manganese Prize, Carbonate Belle, Little Diamond, Rose Temple, Two Lottics, and many others, Between these carbonate hills and Rosita are the great Leavenworth, Pioneer, Invincible George M. Chilcott, Matchless, Fatrplay, Criteriou

Utica, Minnesota, Keepsake, Concord, Banks, Florence Kellegg, Barker-Samnels, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Cauton, Racer, Merchant's Exchange, Princess Louise, Norfolk, Silver King, Silver Plume, Our Channee, North Matcaloss, Sunset, Excelsior, Schoolfield, Rappahannock, Delaware, Beicher, Good Hope, Bon Teu, Intruder, Journal, Reifer, Storm King, These are the galena and gray copper groups of veins. Also many of them carry with silver ore one-half ounce to seven ounces in gold to the ton. Spar abounds in these ores, In the vicinity of Bassick's Bonanza are the Mountain Boy, Waistle, Carolius Magnus, Hercules, Demilion, Hector, Ben. Franklin, Nemoha, Cincinnati, Jacksonville, Christmas Gitt, Poorman, 77, No You Don't, Cotn. Sceurity, Gold Room, Board of Trade, Little Nannie, El Dinero, Clarendon, Federal, Baltimore, Lafayette and Tar Heel. Many, or nearly all of these last mentioned have large quartz ledges bearing both gold and siever. Nothing but the lack of sufficient works to reduce the ores of this reheast of all mining camps if number of veins to same area are considered—can keep Control Converting buss herea to reduce the ores of this richest of all mining camps if number of veins to same area are considered—can keep Custer County much behind Leadville. The mines here are permanent in character, generally increasing in width of ore bodies and richness with depth. At Leadville a mine is done as is a bed of coal over ten acres of ground, as soon as the plot vein is unned out. Then, here, too, is the Great Sangre de Christo range, full of wide, rich lodes at their apex, with room for 50,000 miners. This will be prospected and claimed this season. With 250 to 300 new arrivals at Gold Hill, Silver Hill, Oak City, Silver Cliff, Rosta, Ula and other camps of the county, the prospect certainly is that there will be 30,000 to 50,000 new people on this great precious metal field before the close of the year 1879.

XLVIth CONGRESS-IST SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. SUBSIDIARY SILVER TALKED ABOUT IN THE SENATE -THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BILL PASSED-THE LEGISLATIVE BILL SENT TO THE PRESIDENT-FILIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE ON SILVER.

SENATE...... WASHINGTON, May 23, 1879. In the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.), the Senate took up House bill on Finance to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money of the United States, and to make such coms a legal-tender in all sums not exceed ing \$20, and for other purposes. The committee's amendment to strike out \$20, and insert \$10, so as to make subsidiary coin a legal-tender in sums of \$10, was

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) said this was a step toward making the Treasury a National bank of deposit and isane, and would open the way to something much beyond a mere extension of the legal tender of small coin. He wanted more time to study the bill.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) said the bill made such regulations as to obviate the inconvenience resulting from accumulations of small coins in the financial pentres.

Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohlo) said that under this act any quantity of small sliver coin could be exchanged for greenbacks and the greenbacks exchanged for gold coin worth much more than the sliver. He thought it in the interest of New-York bankers more than in that of the people.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Mich.), Mr. BOOTH (Rep., Cal.) and
Mr. KERNAN (Dem., N. Y.) supported the bill because
to would promote the convenience of the people.

The morning hour expiring, the bill went over without

inal action.

Mr. McPHERSON (Dem., N. J.) gave notice that after
the disposal of the Contagious Diseases bill he would
call up his bill making regulations for the transportation
of subsets.

of animals.

The Squate then resumed the consideration of the Con-Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ala.) moved to amend so that the act should not remain in force for more than four years from its passage. Adopted.

In the discussion upon various small amendments offered, Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) and Mr. WHYTE (Dem., Md.) commented at length on the Constitutional objections to the bill, especially the provisions in regard to National jurisdiction over officences against State laws.

In deference to the views of several Senators, Mr. HARRIS (Dem., Tenn.) moved to reduce the penalty from \$5,000 to \$1,000. Adopted.

A motion by Mr. TELLER (Rep., Col.) to strike out the

jected.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) opposed the bill on consti-tutional grounds, and thought Schators on the other side who supported it were inconsistent in arguing lately in favor of keeping Federal power from interfering with States in certain matters, and voting now to put viola-tions of State laws within Federal jurisdiction in another matter.

matter.

A discussion ensued between Mr. LAMAR (Dem., Miss.), who cited the law of 1799 as a precedent for this bill, and Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.), who denied the analogy between the two.

Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.) thought the General Government is authorized to establish a National quarantine, ment is authorized to establish a National quarantine, and that it ought to exercise the power and protect the

ceneral health.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) said no such power had
seen delegated to the United States, and if the General
iovernment could interfere in local leaith regulations,
could interfere with everything else that goes on in a

Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.) said Congress has regulated Ar. Shaine (Rep., Mc.) said Congress has regulated commerce between States, and even within the boundaries of individual States, in the interest of health.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) repiled that this bill had nothing to do with commerce except as a pretext for its enactment. It proposed to regulate health laws per sc. Under it a man might be punished for its violation the moment he reached a port.

After further remarks in support of the bill by Mr. CALL it was reported back to the Senate, and the agreed to.

amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

It was then read a thrid time and passed—yeas, 34; nays, 12. The nays were:

Mr. Alikson (Rep., Iowa), Mr. Chandler, (Rep., Md.), Mr. Eaton (Dem., Conn.), Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.), Mr. Kernan (Dem., N. Y.), Mr. Logan (Rep., Iil.), Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.), Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vo.), Mr. Rollus (Rep., N. H.), Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.), Mr. Whyte (Dem., Mo.), and Mr. Windom (Rep., Minn.)

Messra, Conkling, Dawes and Edmunds, who would have voted nay, were paired respectively with Messra, McDonald, Platt and Ferry, who would have voted yea.

On motion of Mr. McPHERSON (Dem., N. J.) the Senate then took up the Senate bill relative to the transportation of animals.

Without taking action thereon the Schate, on motion of Mr. BURNSIDE (Rep., R. I.), went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. BEALE (Dem., Va.) introduced a bill to prevent the adulteration of articles of food and drink. Referred. After some unimportant routine business, Mr. AT-KINS (Dem., Tenn.), chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments thereto. He moved a concurrence in the mendments.

Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.) inquired whether any change had been made to the political changes of the bill.

Mr. ATKINS (Dem., Tenn.) replied in the negative.
He stated mether that the committee did not wish to be understood by its recommendation of concurrence as standing committed in faver of the Senate amendments. At some future time the question of Senate salaries would be taken up and considered by the committee.

ments. At some future time the question of Senate salaries would be taken up and considered by the committee.

The motion to concur was agreed to, and the bill now goes to the President for his approval or disapproval.

The SPEAKER then proceeded to call committees for reports of a private nature.

Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.), Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing Commander J. W. A. Nicholson, United States Navy, to accept from the King of Spain the Grand Cross of Naval Merit. Passed.

Also authorizing the payment of a portion of the Virginius indemnity fund to the mother of General W. A. C. Ryan. Passed.

Also a joint resolution authorizing Captain G. L. Tanner, of the United States Navy, to accept certain testimonials from the Japanese tovernament. Passed.

A motion to go into committee on the private calendar was rejected—yeas, 75; nays, 132.

The Honse (at 2:25) resumed the consideration of the Silver oil—the question being on laying on the table the motion to reconsider the vote ordering the main question on the eighth section and amendments.

The SPEAKER showed the House how to get out of a parliamentary tangle and open the section to amendment, which being finally done, Mr. EWING (Dem., Onto) moved to amend his amendment of yesterday by striking out the words "standard silver dollars," and inserting the words "of on of same metal"—so as to provise that certificates for gold or silver builton shall be issued at its average market value in standard coin of the same metal.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio) made the point of order that the House, naving already ordered in the emmandent of the committee of the consideration of the same metal. Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio) made the point of order

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio) made the point of order that the House, having aiready ordered in the words "standard sliver dollars," a motion to strike them out was not in order.

After discussion the point of order was overruled.

Mr. EWING explained the object of his amendment as being to fix the price of gold bullion at its value in gold dollars and the price of sliver bullion at its value in standard sliver dollars.

The question was raised by Mr. REED (Rep., Me.), and discussed by num and Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio), as to why the Government should pay in Denver, Col.

The question was raised by Mr. REED (Rep., Me.), and discussed by nim and Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Onic), as to why the Government should pay in benver, Col., the price of silver in New-York and then be at the expense of transporting it to Washington or New-York.

Mr. WARNER (Nat., Ohio) replied that that was exactly what the Government does now.

On unction of Mr. DAGGETT (Rep., Nev.) and Mr. MA. GINNIS (Dem. Mont.) the words "Carson City, Nevada," and the Government Assay Offices were inserted in the eighth section, and then that section was adopted as a whose-yeas, 99; nays, 72—without the yeas and nays.

Mr. WARNER (Nat., Ohio) then moved to amend the hinth section, which provides that enty come of smaller denomination than one dellar shall be rabricated on Government account. The amendment is to make the section read as follows:

From and after the passage of this act (except as provided in section \$9 only coins of less denomination than one dollar shall be fabricated on Government account, but the Secretary shall cause to be coined (up to coins) the gold and silver builtion deposited under this act. And in converting builtion into bars or coin for deposits are made. But this provision shall not promibit the delivery of coin or stamped hars in exchange for builtion as soon as its vaine is ascertained. Provided that in determining the awerage market value of builtion as soon as its vaine is ascertained. Provided that in determining the awerage market value of builtion as soon as its vaine is ascertained. Provided that in determining the awerage market value of builtion as soon as its vaine is ascertained. Provided that in determining the awerage market value of builtion as soon as its vaine is ascertained. Provided that in determining the earner for converting builtion into bars or coin for deposits.

Mr. CLAFLIN (Rep., Mass.)—This gives back to the builtionsist the form the coins of the same metal at its long the provided that the had examined the hamendment to the fourth section.

Mr. WARNER—No, sir. It gives

gentieman from Ohio (Mr. Warner) did not change his (Mr. Marsh's) amendment one particle, and he hoped gentiemen on his side would vote for it, because he teared that if it were voted down gentlemen on the other side would get in an amendment which would nullify his amendment to the fourth section.

Mr. CANNON (Rep., IL) said that he would vote to strike out the section because it would repeal the Bland bill. As the law now stands there must be \$2.000,000 coined each month. If the Bland bill were repealed be thought be had a right to doubt whether there would be any considerable amount of bullon deposited under the provisions of the bill. The gentlemen would wake up some day and find that in their desire for additional silver comage they had lost what they already had.

day and find that in their desire for additional sliver comage they had lost what they already had.

Mr. WARNER (Nat., Ohio) signified his willingness to accept the amendment. He thought, however, that it was impossible that builton to the amount of \$2.000,000 should not go into the Mints every month. The bill would transfer the question of coinage from the Secretary of the Treasury to the people who owned the builton. (Laughter and cries of "That's just it" on the Republican side.) Mr CONGER-Yes, we have seen the people who

owned the builton in the lobbies yesterday and to-day.

Mr. WILBER (Rep., N. Y.)—It is one of the biggest
jobs ever proposed in this Congress.

Mr. ROBESON (Rep., N. J.)—The language of this
amendment (Mr. Warner's), as I understand it, is that
the market value shall be "rated" in coin of the same
metal at its legal-tender value. What does "rated"
mean!

nean! Mr. WARNER—" Reckoned " is a synonymous term. Mr. ROBESON—That it shall be received at "its narket value in coin of the same metal "! Mr. CONGER—That would not accomplish the object

the built-nists.

Mr. WARNER—But if there is any profit the bullion cales gets it. [Lond laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. ROBESON—Yes, that is it, and the Government oes not get it.
Mr. WARNER—That was a lapsus lingue. [Laughter.]
I there is any profit the Government gets it. The other
de of the House has insisted that under free coinage
nere would be a profit somewhere, and I have framed
by amendment so if there be a profit the Government

Mr. ROBESON-Do you not pay 100 cents for bullion worth 85 cents, and do you not, therefore, pay a profit of 15 cents to the owner of the bullion!

Mr. WARNER answered in the negative.

Mr. ROBESON-I put it to the judgment of every rea-

onable man.
Mr. WARNER consented to strike out the word rated" from the amendment.
Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.)—Why have we to strike at, one by one, all these words in favor of the bulonists? ROBESON-If the gentleman wants to satisfy words "legal tender value."

Mr. WARNER-Ab, that is another thing I have stricked out the word "rated."

Mr. CANNON (Rep., Ill.), therefore, submitted an Provided, that in the event that silver bullion is not

leposited under the provisions of this act available for comage to the extent of \$2,000,000 a month, then the secretary of the Treasury shall continue to purchase under the provisions of the law of February 28, 1878, afficient silver buillon to com \$2,000,000 per nonth." Mr. WARNER accepted this amendment, and his own incendment as thus amended was adopted—yeas, 97; Mr. BUCKNER (Dem., Mo.) inquired if it was now in

r to offer a substitute for the whole bill.

e SPEAKER replied that it was not.

motion of Mr. REAGAN (Dem., Tex.) the whole 10th section about an international stricken out. Mr. GillETTE (Nat., Iowa) offered the following as

Mr. GHLLETTE (Nal., 19wa) observed an additional section:

"All gold and silver certificates provided for by this act shall be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, unless otherwise provided by contract." Rejected—yeas, 73; nays, 135.

Mr. FARR (Rep., N. H.) desired to offer an amendment providing that members of Congress shall be paid only in standard silver goldars; but Mr. WARNER (Nat., Ohio) declined to yield for that purpose, and insisted on the previous question on the flux section which repeals all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions

the Republican side.!

Mr. WARNER (Nat., Onio) retorted that it would repeal the fraudulent statute which his colleague (Mr. Garfiela) had helped to pass. That was the main use of it. [Laughter and appliance on the Democratic side.]

Opposition to the previous question was made on the

Republican side.

After some confusion Mr. WHITE (Rep., Penn.) moved that when the House actiourn to-day it be till Monday next. Rejected—yeas, 26; mays, 118.

A motion to adjourn was then voted down and the previous question was seconded on the last section of the bill. The last section was agreed to.

Mr. WAENER then moved the previous question on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

Opposition was made on the Republican side. Another motion to adjourn was made, and was defeated—yeas, 77; nays, 95.

On seconding the previous question, the vote was 86 yeas, 77; navs, 95.
On seconding the previous question, the vote was 86 in the affirmative, none in the negative, the Republican declining to vote.

declining to vote.

Then there was a call of the House, and though the call showed that there were 154 members present—more than a quorum—the doors of the Hall were closed and the Speaker stated that it was now in order to offer excuses for the absentees.

Pending which another motion to adjourn was made and voted down.

Pending which another motion to adjourn was made and voted down.

Mr. McKENZIE (Dem., Ky.) then moved that the Sergennt-ai-Arms be directed to take into custody and bring to the bar of the House such members as were absent without sufficient excuse. Agreed to.

After several roll-calls on dilatory motions, the Sergeant-ai-Arms appeared at the bar of the House with twenty-one members in his custody. The usual noisy and amusing scene took piace when the delinquent members were cailed upon to offer excuses for their absence. The favorite excuse was the "pangs of hunger." All the delinquents were discharged without costs, and then (at 8:30) Mr. ROEESON (Rep., N. J.) moved to adjourn. The motion was again rejected.

At 9 o'clock p. m., another batch of delinquents was presented by the doorkeeper. Their several excuses were deemed satisfactory.

required his attention. He had another reason.

Mr. WRIGHT (Dom., Ponn.) (interrupting)—Prove an alioi, Rilss. [Laughter.]

A surgestion inving been made that Mr. Garfield (Rep., Ono) had escaped from arrest the Speaker protein (Mr. SPRINGER, after receiving a private report from the beputy-Sergeant-at-Arms, stated that that officer had nad Mr. Garfield in enstudy, and that by some oversight that gentleman was now out of custody. Th reupon Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.) inquired, satirically, whether the Sergeant-at-Arms had need of troops [laughter]; if so he was prepared to vote him any assistance necessary. stance necessary.
Ten o'clock p. m.—The House has voted down another motion to adjourn.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Washington, May 23.-The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nomina-

Frederick W. Prince, of New-York, to be United States Conseil at Belleville, Canada. Solomon Starr to be postmaster at Deadwood, Dakota. Joseph W. Parish, of Masouri, to be receiver of public noncys at Florence, Arizona. Charles A. Morris to be register of the land office at Larned, Kansas.

Indian Agents.—John C. Smith, of New York, for the Pawnee Agency, Indian Territory: N. S. Portor of Nebraska, for
the Fort Peck Agency, Montana.

Army.—Philip W. Stanhope to be major of infantry, to date
from December 10, 1873 under the provisions of the special act of Congress for his relief, approved May 3, 1879);
second itentonants George F. Chase, Charles A. Worden, John
H. Todd and Herbert E. Tutherly to be first ficutemants.

A LOAN TO A SUSPENDED BANK.

Judge Blatchford yesterday handed down a decision in the United States Circuit Court in the suit brought by General Daniel Tyler, of Newark, against Robert H. Campbell, a New-York lawyer. In January, 1865, the plaintiff loaned through the defendant \$50,000 to the Morris County Bank in New-Jersey, which had suspended, but which was expected to be able to resume soon, wherewith to discharge the debt of able to resume soon, wherewith to discharge the debt of
the bank. As security he received two mortgages, one of
which was on the property known as the Hibernian Iron
Mine in New-Jorsey. Those were in process of foreclosure. The condition of the loan was that if it was
not repeat by a certain date the plaintiff might direct
the defendant to continue the foreclosure or have the
mortgages sold at auction. The plaintiff never gave any
directions to the defendant until after the money which
had been received by the Master in Chancery as the proceeds of the foreclosure sale, which had gone on in the
meantime, the note not being then due, had been paid
out to the creditors of the bank. It appeared that the
defendant Cammell never received the asstrament of
the mortgages to General Tyler, thus it was claimed
losing all benefit of the security. The plaintiff, however, knew of the sale, that the proceeds had gone into
the lands of the Master in Chancery, and that it was
probable he would pay it over before the plaintiff, selain became due.

Judge Batenford says: "As they (the mortgages) were
being foreclosed the plaintiff's rights would have been
in no way more effectually secured, as against anything
which occurred, if they had been recorded. • .

Notice to the Master in Chancery would have created
no obligation to pay over the money to any one but the
bank or its solletor, or to recognize the rights of an
assis nee pendente life in the absence of any order of the
court to do so, and the plaintiff never directed the defendant to obtain such order. The bill must be disford A. Hand for the defendant.

EARNINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD. the bank. As security he received two mortgages, one of

EARNINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.-The following statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Endroad Company east of Pittsburg and Eric for April, 1879, as compared with the same month in 1878, is made: Au increase in gross earnings of \$120, 217; a decrease in expenses of \$33,515; an increase in 217; a decrease in expenses of \$33,515; an increase in net earnings of \$153,732. The four mouths of 1879, as compared with the same period in 1878, shows an in-crease in gross earnings of \$746,258; an increase of ex-penses of \$3,723; an increase in net earnings of \$742,-545. All lines west of Pittsburg and Eric for the four months of 1879 show a surplus over all liabilities of \$221,520, being a gain over the same period in 1878 of \$13,229.

GOVERNOR STANFORD NOT TO RESIGN.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22 .- A report has been spread abroad that Governor Stanford is about to resign the presidency of the Central Pacific Railway and branches on account of ill health. The Governor emphatically denies the assertion. His health is better than for some time past, and he has no intention of reTHE COURTS.

THE FORGER GRAY FOUND GUILTY. HIS APPARENT UNCONCERN WHILE WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

W. E. Gray was convicted yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Judge Barrett of ut-terring forged New-York State bounty bonds and raising the money on them at the Mechanics' National Bank on December 12, 1869. The evidence for the defendant was very brief. E. A. Demorest, a stock broker, testified that he transacted considerable business with Mr. Gray, when the latter had offices at No. 34 New-st. and at Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., in 1869. Generally he disposed of stock worth several thousand dollars from Mr. Gray's office daily. The prisoner bore a good character while he knew him. The witness acknowledged on cross-examination that, despite their intimate relations, Gray fid not inform him of his intention to go abroad, nor had

he seen him since 1869, until yesterday. Robert Elder testified that the bounty bonds alleged to have been forged were of a character frequently trans-ferred from hand to hand of different bankers. Ex-Judge Fullerton made an earnest appeal for the prisoner and was answered by District-Attorney Phelps. Judge Barrett in his charge said that it was admitted that the

Barrett in his charge said that it was admitted that the bonds were altered; if altered they must have been forged. Gray took the bonds to the bank for conversion. Did he know they were altered! Ordinarily the facts proved against Gray as to the presentment of the bonds, etc., would raise a presumption which would have to be overcome. It would be for the jury to say whether upon the evidence a conclusion cound be drawn which would explain the circumstances against the prisoner.

The jurors were out thirty-live minutes, when they returned and took their seats. Mr. Gray leaned back in his chair with the same careless expression that he has been able to preserve throughout the trial. When the foreman said, "Guilty, on the second count," the face of the prisoner flushed a trifle and the lines of his features became set more rigidly, but otherwise there was no change of expression. While his counsel was asking for a stay of judgment pending a motion for a new trial, Mr. Gray appeared to be the most unconcerned man in the court room. A stay un'il next Thursday was obtained and the prisoner was remanded to prison.

THE DAVENPORT INQUIRY. ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY FROM MR. MOSHER.

The investigation of the charges preferred against John I. Davenport as United States Commissioner and Chief Supervisor of Elections was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Lyman. tephen Mosher, a clerk in the Supervisor's office, was again on the stand and was cross-examined by Mr. Davenport. He said that he gained his first information as to the irregularity of the naturalizations of the Supreme and Superior Courts in 1868 from the report of the Lawrence Committee, from the proceedings in the Deuel-Clarke contest and from the testimony in the McLeod-Halpin case. About 300 persons were arrested on warrants issued in May and June; they were confined to the Thirteenth Assembly District, the same in which the McLeod-Halpin and Deuel-Clarke contests had occurred. The witness's name was not prist the first complaints made. On the arrest of the sons long examinations were had at which the I Attorney appeared in person, but subscent those who surrendered them. Mr. Davenport did not demand the signature of any person to any paper re-specting the surrender of the papers. The statements were made to Mr. Davenport personally and were written out by him. They were made voluntarily and were read to the signers carefully before they signed them. The witness testified at length concerning the irregularities of the objectionable certificates.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION'S TROUBLES.

Judge Donohue yesterday, in Supreme Court Chambers, appointed Richard Hamilton receiver of the American Bible Union, with power to dispose of its property at public or private sale. The order was granted on the application of Joseph I. Little and William J. Demorest, judgment creditors for about \$2,500.
Previous to the recovery of their last judgment the East River National Bank and some of the defendants, officers of the Union, obtained judgments for more than \$8,000. The Speriff's sale under these judgments was appointed for May 26, at No. 32 Great Jones-st. The appointed for May 26, at No. 32 Great Jones-st. The piaintiffs claim that such a sale would be a sacrifice of the property. There is a library which cost \$30,000, bought for the purpose of a new revision of the Bible, for which a purchaser stands ready, it is claimed, ab \$25,000. There are also valuable stereotype and other piates which can be better disposed of at private sale. The Metropolitan Savincs Bank holds a morigage on the real estate of the Union for \$20,000. Under the order of the Court the receiver is to deposit the money with the United States. Trust Company, subject to the further action of the Court.

SUIT AGAINST BANK TRUSTEES.

The New-Rochelle Bank suit, brought by the receiver, E. M. Tomkins, against the trustees, was resumed vesterday at the office of Freeling H. Smith, referee. Wm. R. Humphrey, ex-secretary of the bank, was examined by Martin J. Keogh, counsel for the plaintiff. A number of mortgage bonds were submitted plaintiff. A number of mortgage somes were submitted in evidence by Mr. Keogh to show that the trustees and not conformed to the requirements of the law in pro-viding necessary securities, and further, that the bonds, had been silowed to appear in the regular showings at their face values for months after the mortgages had ton and Wilson, after the habilities were amount ceed the assets. The examination will be continued, June 15, at 10:30 a.m.

COURT OF APPEALS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, May 23.—In the Court of Appeals, Friday, May 23, 1879. Present—The Hon, Sanford E. Cauren, C. J., and associates. The tollowing business was transacted; No. 189—John Protuce, respondent, are, the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, appellant.—Argued by Henry W. Johnson for appellaint, and Wm. P. Prentice for respondent, No. 412—Amelia Kerr and another, executors, etc., appellants and respondents. art. Edward H. Dougherry, trustee, and others, appellants and respondents.—Argued by George Deforest Lord and B. F. Watzon for appellants, the plaintiffs and defendants; i. E. Holoman and E. W. Page, Walter Edwards, Jr., and M. M. Badlong for appellants and the other defendants. Cano fill on.

CALENDAR.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calcular for Monday, May 20, 1879; Nos. 184, 205, 206, 209, 215, 216, 217, 218.

DECISIONS-MAY 23. Supreme Court-Chambers-By Judge Barrett .-

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Barrett.—
Bleese agt. Rice.—Give notice of settiment.
By Judge Denohue.—The Peoples Bank agt. Moody.—Sed memorandum. Murray act. Surges.—Let the owice be modified by making the socia to the plaintiff to abide the event. Schwarzschid.—Report contributed, order to be settled on one day's notice. Hussen achined in former motion. Homes agt. Hastings.—Motion granted making—Motion deti-d without costs; a hould be for a first that the allowance proper, agt. Hastings.—Motion granted miles defendant stignists to refer. Goried agt. Farrey.—I think the allowance proper, at a stipulation of the costs of the costs of the costs at the costs and the acts set to the in his answer being add mitted motion demed, otherwise granted. Lessuady art. Lewis.—Brive notice of settlement. Browne agt. Mardock.—Case settled, etc.—Faler agt. Kronberg.—Other to stand; motion to resertic demed. Frice agt. Peck.—Motion demed. without costs, Kripy and another agt. Lendth.—Motion demied; so memore random. Ricomingdae and Independent Micron agt. Dorser.—Motion Republic.—Motion demied; so memore random. Ricomingdae and Independent.—Motion demied; forces agt. Dorser.—Motion granted. Wates agt. Shortwood; Weston agt. Chome Steel Company. In the matter of Gitterberg art. Rourke.—Motion granted. Wates agt. Shortwood; Weston agt. Burnel, Burnel, Micron Steel Company. In the matter of Crong Ferris agt. Bernlebiner; McNamara agt. Saxton; Miller agt. Warlen; Hynes agt. Saxton; Miller agt. Warlen; Hynes agt. Saxton; Miller agt. Warlen agt. Schwers and Matters Insurance Co.; Soelety for Reformation of Jav, emile bounqueats agt. Kishy, in the matter of Cron, Parketocch; In the matter of kentall; in the matter of the agt Supreme Court - Landbers - By Judge Barrett, licese agt. Rice. - Give notice of settlement By Judge Donohue. - The Peoples' Bank agt. Moody. - Sed nemorandum. Murray agt. Sturges. - Let the order be modi-

in when appointment two-thirds of the creditors in amountconcur.

By Judge J. F. Daly.—In the matter of the unsafe buildings,
Nos. 32 and 63 worth at., New York heat Estate Association
owners.—Motion granted. Young agt. Young.—Case referred
back; see memoratoum for counsel.

Marine Court.—Chambers.—By Justice McAdam.—
Irving agt. Elkington,—Judgment for \$125. Gamon agt.
Kide; Co san agt. Hughes.—Order settled. Huber agt. Ready.
—Speedy trail ordered. Bose agt. Meriani; Mcklintey agt.
Yortman.—Motions granted. Sach agt. Feldinan; Reofee
agt. Caffee Short agt. Perez.—see papers filed. Smith agt.
Munter.—Metion demed. Booth agt. Genry.—M. F. Dooleg'
appointed receiver. Brinchmaner agt. Rotte: Lutz agt.
Marsh.—Defaults. Smith agt. Newther. O'Reith agt. Smith
Blydenburgh agt. McKeon; Kernarens agt. Harrason : Smith
agt. Cavanach; Wood agt. Flangan; Crukshanis agt. Carrat, Prick agt. Ruck; O'Biley agt. Gallagher; Backman agt.
Villingman; Baker agt. Woodruff; Neyers agt. Bender; Beck
agt. Heiser.—Judgments.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION RETURNS.

The latest mails from California bring elecion returns from every county in the State, including the official vote of thirty of the fifty-two counties. The total vote for the New Constitution, so far as heard from is as follows: For, 77,619; against, 66,441; total vote, 144,060; majority for the Constitution, 11,178. The majorities for the Constitution range from 55 in Butler County to 2,329 in Los Angelos. The majorities against it range from 1 in Alpine County to 2,000 in Alameda. Thirty-four counties gave 19,318 majority for the Constitution, and eighteen counties gave 8,440 majority against it.